# Middle Gujarati

**Middle Gujarati** (AD 1500–1800), split off from Rajasthani, and developed the phonemes ɛ and ɔ, the auxiliary stem *ch-*, and the possessive marker *-n-*.[2] Major phonological changes characteristic of the transition between Old and Middle Gujarati are:[3]

- i, u develop to ə in open syllables
- diphthongs əi, əu change to ɛ and ɔ in initial syllables and to e and o elsewhere
- əũ develops to ɔ̃ in initial syllables and to ű in final syllables

These developments would have grammatical consequences. For example, Old Gujarati's instrumental-locative singular in -i was leveled and eliminated, having become the same as Old Gujarati's nominative/accusative singular in -ə.[3]

| Middle Gujarati | |
|---|---|
| **Era** | Developed into Modern Gujarati by the 19th century |
| **Language family** | Indo-European<br>▪ Indo-Iranian<br>▪ Indo-Aryan<br>▪ Western[1]<br>▪ Gujarati languages<br>▪ **Middle Gujarati** |
| **Early forms** | Gurjar Apabhraṃśa<br>▪ Old Gujarati |
| **Language codes** | |
| **ISO 639-3** | – |
| **Glottolog** | *None* |

## References


1. Ernst Kausen, 2006. *Die Klassifikation der indogermanischen Sprachen* (http://homepages.fh-giessen.de/kausen/klassifikationen/Indogermanisch.doc) (Microsoft Word, 133 KB)
2. Mistry 2003, pp. 115–116
3. Cardona & Suthar 2003, p. 661



Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Middle_Gujarati&oldid=904832138"

**This page was last edited on 4 July 2019, at 21:30 (UTC).**

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.